est additional infiltery force, several companies of volunteers have been raised in the Territory, and are sew offering their services. In Los Rincones, San Biguel, Abiquiu, Rio Arriba And Rito Colorado the Biguel, Abiquiu, Rio Arriba And Rito Colorado the Biguel, Abiquiu, Rio Arriba And Rito Colorado the Biguel, Abiquiu, Rio Arriba Ander Los Rincones companies are already made up; and a. Los Rincones companies are already made up; and a. Los Rincones companies are complimented by an election Indian fighter, has been complimented by an election to the captaincy. From all these places Mr. Pfeiffer to the captaincy. From all these places Mr. Pfeiffer to the captaincy are indiangled by the companies and companies and companies about their services be accepted. They say with the elders of Galsadi. Come and be our captain that we may fight against the children of Ammon—Judges XI. To use the words of one of his correspondents from La Cañada, "the company is willing and ready to match against any tribe or nation that may be opposed with arms to our Government."

VISIT FROM THE NAVAJOES.—About twenty-six of the priscipal men of the Navajoe tribe paid a visit to the Superintendency, at this place, during the past week. Among their number were the noted chiefs Sandobal and Armijo. These two chiefs command different bands of the Navajoe nation, who have here-tofore been rather jealous of each other. On this occasion they seemed to be on intimate terms of friendship, and united in all their complaints and wishes. They had various matters of importance to lay before the department. They left much pleased with their visit, and will return the first of next month to adjust some of their grievances. They were all VISIT FROM THE NAVAJOES.—About twenty-six of to adjust some of their grievances. They were all provided with corn from the department, and a beef, which Gen. Garland presented them on their de-

A VISIT FROM THE MESCALERO APACHES.—Catera, cos of the principal Chiefs of the Mescalero Apache Indians, and fifteen of his men, visited the Superintendency at this place during the present week. This Chief is a warm friend of the whites, and has been for several years. Their visit pertained to no special business; they merely desired to see the authorities here in the Indian Department, and ask for a few presents. They complain that they are poor and need some assistance. They have been kindly treated since here. They will leave to-morrow or Monday, and will be, before leaving, presented with some medul articles both from the Indian and Military Departments. Gen. Garland attended the first council A VISIT FROM THE MESCALERO APACHES.—Catera, Gen. Garland attended the first council

media articles both from the Indian and Military Despartments. Gen. Garland attended the first councing the Indians seem very well pleased with their visit.

The principal men of the Utah and Navajoe Indians will meet in Santa Fé about the 10th proxime, to discuss the expediency of a peace between these two hostile tribes. They have been at war for some time, and now that the time for planting their grounds is at hand, the Navajoes are very anxious for peace.

We have received a letter from Mr. S. B. Watrons, from a new settlement in this Territory called Gariandsville, in honor, doubtless, of Gen. John Garland, wills is situated on the Red River, about fifty miles south-east of Hatche's Ranche, a little below the point of the Mesa Rica, which forms what the Mexicans call the Angostura of the Rio Colorado." Mr. Watrons describes the country as being beautiful, the soil very rich and productive, and the climate healthy. He invited all industrious, sober and working men, who want good homes, to come to this settlement. Boil very rich and productive, and the climate healthy. He invites all industrious, soher and working men, who want good homes, to come to this settlement. From his description, we would suppose our correspondent was delighted.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.—The Independence mail arrived on the 24th inst., Mr. Owen Gilchrist conductor. There were four passengers, viz: H. F. Britingham, Mr. Gold, Juan Bernardet and Mrs. Dr. Onias.

Quines. We learn from Mr. Brittingham that the mail party Welearn from Mr. Brittingham that the mail party met a number of Indians on the plains. A party of Jicarilla Apaches and Arapahoes were hunting Buffalo. They had killed about one bundred, and were still industriously engaged in shooting them down with the bow and arrow. They saw slee a number of Camanehes, who came into camp, and seemed friendly. After they crossed the Arkansas, they were chased by about one hundred mounted Kiowas. The mail party had got behind the military escort which returned from the Arkansas, having accompanied the in-going mail that far, about sight or ten miles. The Kiowas were observed by the mail party in the distance, coming toward them at full speed. The mail boys laid the timber on to their nules, and reached the camp of the escort about dark, and before the Indians got within gun shot. The Kiowas seem to be viciously disposed, and give every indication of being troublesome next Spring. They complain that some of their people have been killed slown about Fort Staunton, which if not true, ought to be.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THE POLICEMEN'S MEETING. ADDRESS BY A POLICE CAPTAIN.

The Poice of the Seventeenth Ward, some fifty in number, baving lately intimated through their captain Mr. Hartt, a desire to attend a religious meeting appointed especially for their own benefit, were invited to assemble yesterday in Dr. Hiscox's Church, in Stan-Ion street (Baptist).
At 24 o'clock the church was crowded, principally

by the families and acquaintances of the policemen. Capt. Hartt sat at one side of the communion table, and Capt. Steers of the Nineteenth Ward at the other. Capt. Coulter of the Twenty-second Ward, Seabring of the Ninth, Sergeant Johns of the Metropolitan Police

Office, and Police Surgeon Ives were also present. Haif the body pews were filled with policemen in uniform. Drs. Hiscox, Lathrop and Smith, the Rev. Mesers. Sanderson, Thompson and Horson were in the

Lynn, said that the first suggestion of this meeting werre, so far as he was aware, from Capt. Hartt. It was the first religious meeting for policemen which he bad ever known. All the pastors of the ward had been invited to be present, and most of them had complied with the invitation.

Dr. Smith of the Seventh-avenue and Fourteenthstreet Church said that a few days ago, while he was out of town, two policemen came to his house to see bim. On his return, he was told of it: he could not remember that he had done anything which required their presence, but one of his servants was considerably noxicus. How surprised and delighted was he when actions. How surprised and delighted was he when they came egain and he found that they had come as representatives of the force to invite him to participate in a meeting like this! What a blessed thing it was to meet them there! They were the representatives of the law: their duties prevented them from attending upon the ordinary means of grace. He went away much impressed with the fact that attengs they were of various religious predictions, they had been unanimous in their determination to come to this meeting. He would confine himself to evangelical religion. He wished to impress upon them that they were mortal and yet immortal, whatever their circumstances and relations. Soon the silver that they were mortal and yet immortal, whatever their circumstances and relations. Soon the silver cord would be loosed and the shroud, the coffin and the grave be all that was left of the body. But the soul should live through eternity. Man was said to be a creature of forecast. He bethought himself of the fature, and laid up afore for it. Was it not then fitting that a man should have forecast for the soul as well as for the body. There were those who seemed to think it weakness to think of the welfare of the soul; but the littleness was on the side of him who is: sou; but the littleness was on the side of him who ig-nored the great things of eterrity for the petty baubles of this life. Whatever else they neglected, let them care for the soul and secure forgiveness and accept-ence. But a little time and these names would be stricken not only from the police force, but from the bock of the living. Let them make this the first pur pose of their minds—to seek the means of salvarion and then they would hear how to obtain eternal life.

After singing by the congregation and an excellent choir, Rev. Dr. LATHROP of the Tabernacle Baptis; Church, said, that when he was waited on by those same policemen to whom Dr. Smith referred, he said yes; and when they saked him what part he would take, he said any part. A soldier of the Coss, he fel willing to obey orders, and he had come not knowing what he should say. But the remarks of the brother what he should say. But the remarks of the bloom who preceded him epened the way for something about the law, its operations and necessity. They were ministers of toe law. The principle which lay at the very foundation of their religion was that the law was our schoolmaster, to bring us to Christ. He would illustrate by human law. Human law required was our exhodinater, to bring us to Christ. He would illustrate by human law. Human law required exact obscience to its decandary though fullible, it frequency decays the second of the extended of of the

he fell under its extreme possity. If a man were geing to be saved by the law, he must be justified by the whole law. They did not wish to mince matters. Judged by this righteous law of God, every one of us was condemed. Was there a man here who could lift his hand to God and say, "I am free from "sin, of word and thought and deed!" If any man had nort the whole law he could demand salvation as a right. But there was none such; not one. How then were they to be asved? God's law demanded satisfaction. Who could astisfy it? Not the man, but God slove. He descended upon earth, and in the fullness of time Jesus of Nazareth was born, for the fullness of time Jesus of Nazareth was born for the express purpose of meeting that law which we had all violated. He satisfied the law, he finished it. He had made it perfectly easy for us to be saved now. Christ was our substitute; God had accepted him, and now faith in Christ was the simple way by which righteousness was imputed to us, and we could be saved. He hoped that all would ask what they should do to be saved. If they really felt a conviction of their sinfulness, they were then fitted to come to Christ. It ought to be a peculiar source of rejoicing to the ministers of the law—this source of rejoicing to the ministers of the law—this religious movement, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of those over whom it was their duty to watch. There would be no need of a police were the kingdom of Christ really established upon this earth. Might God's blessing rest upon them, and this be the day when they should take the first step toward eternal salvation.

The Rev. Mr. Searle of the Norfolk-street Church

Methodist), was the next speaker. He said that he had learned sometime, that in most things men were very much alike; a man was a man. Some might be rich, others poor; some talented, some ignorant; yet they were all men, with souls to be saved, and ministers they were all men, with souls to be saved, and ministers had to deal with men as men. Whatever a man might be, it was his duty to tell him all he know about the way to heaven. When he passed the poor, uncared-for beggar, and contrasted him with the prosperous once in this life, he thought that poor miserable beggar too, might enter the kingdom of God. In a few years it would not matter much to us whether we were rich or poor. The great thing after all, was to take care of the soul. And a wonderful thing about it was that the very same life which fitted us to die, fitted us best to live. He was looking forward to the time when the officers of the Government should be among the first to join in the praises of God and the spread of his religion. Policemen were exposed to greater temptation than almost any other class o men. They were taken away from the swee influences of the society of their families. They were thrown into the society mainly of men, and they were exposed to dangers to which few men were exposed; and then in the honest enforcement of their duty they were often regarded as enemies. They knew not at what moment they might fall victims to the revenge of some criminal. They especially ought to go to their duties armed with the consciousness that, if stricken down, they should be transported to the joys of heaven.

He warned them against the fatal disposition to defer the time of seeking the Lord. While God was so nigh and so many Christian hearts beat in sympathy with them, was not this the day? Was not now the accepted time? We were invited to come and take. The Spirit and the Bride said come. We never should had to deal with men as men. Whatever a man migh

nigh and so many Christian hearts beat in sympathy with them, was not this the day? Was not now the accepted time? We were invited to come and take. The Spirit and the Bride said come. We never should meet again. He had thought that God might have taken this means of bringing this class of men to him; he hoped it would be so. He trusted they should meet in Heaven. There would be no need of a police force there. Nothing impure could enter there. Might God bless them all and make them heirs to eternal life.

The Rev. Mr. HORTON, tract missionary of the Ward, was the next speaker. Tae inhabitants of the Ward who belonged to nobody's parish belonged to his. Policemen had peculiar responsibilities, and no where was enjoyment of the Gospel of Jesus Christ more necessary than in a poiceman. The idea had been im-bibed in some minds that it was incompatible with the duties of a policeman to have a Christian heart under his coat. It seemed to them that the mild principles of the Savior would not fit men to carry the stern mandates of the law into execution. But Cornelius was not a worse centurion for his Christianity: Freinghuysen was not less a statesman.

Dr. Hiscox said they had come to speak to them of

the souls' salvation and to exhort them to become reconciled to God, and hoping that they might meet again in a better life. They were here, not as officers and men, but as poor, helpless sinners in the sight of and men, but as poor, helpless sinners in the sight of God. Could be take them back of the church and unvail the dead to them, would they be able to tell who were broadcloth and who wore sackcloth? They would leave this church in a few moments. They would seen leave this world. He rejoided to know that some of them had hopes of another and a better life, and he desired that all their names might be written in the Lamb's book of life. Might they go bome, gather their households around them, and resolve that they would give their hearts to God. Let them do their duties faithfully to treir God and they would do them well to this city and to their fellow-men. The peculiar dangers to which God and they would do them well to this city and to their fellow-men. The peculiar dangers to which they were exposed had particularly struck him. Peor Anderson! Hardenbrook! At what unexpected hour might the news come to us that some of them had fallen in the discharge of their duty. If the voice should come to-night, could they say: There is my home and portion there—my friends, my treasures, my hopes in Heaven? No class of the community saw the fruits of sin more sadly realized than they—revelry, desperation, crime and iniquity. Their life was in strange contrast with the harmony of the nouse of God. They saw the works of sin. Now. house of God. They saw the works of sin. Now, was it better to gather where the scoffers and transgressors sat, or to sit in the house of God 1 Which gressors sat, or to sit in the house of God? Which was better—to serve God or to forget him? Let them make sure of an inheritance in the rich blessings of eternal life. May Heaven's ric nest blessings lead them and their children to the cross of Christ, and all they loved to be gathered with them into the covenant of soverigin grace. Eternity would soon be all that was left us; time would soon pass like a dream of the right, the gn grace. Eternity would soon be all that was left us ne would soon pass like a dream of the right; the dy would melder into dust; the soul and God would be all that would be left, and they would be eternal. Shall we neglect the soul and forget God? Might the mercy of our God be their support here amid the trials of the, and sustain them in all its cargers. He thanked them for their care of our homes and our interests—watchmen for us and our welfare by day and by last say where we have down to working the last. watchmen for us and our welfare by day and by night; and when we bowed down to worship at our household altars, we would remember them, and when inour sanctuaries we met to worship, where they were almost forbidden by necessity to come, we would remember them, and pray that we may meet them in a fairer and a better land, where sin should not corrupt its purity or pollute its joy, and where nothing unboly chould ever come.

Cant. HARTH-Lear but feel my has found.

Capt. HABITT—I can but feel, my dear friends, to return thanks in behalf of our brother efficers to you, and, most of all, to the ministers who have spoken to us. I could but feel that their words of kindness and mercy were like the dew of Heaven. How different from that which we are constantly called upon to axperience! And let me say we are policemen, we trust to be policemen, and we feel that, like a leper spotted of old, we are kind of shut out of the house of the Lord, and so we thought we would obtain the consent of the Commissioners of Police to come here, and then we set about to find out how we should bring it about. It was not a little difficult to get up these notices, for it was altogether a new thing. When we went after them, I think that the Lord had prepared the way, and prepared the hearts of all for it. The time has not yet come for the lion and lamb to lie down together, and there is not any appearance of it for a leng time to come. Don't let us be regarded as machines, but remember that we have hearts to Cept. HARTI-I can but feel, my dear friends, to re I ug time to come. Den't let us be regarded as machines, but remember that we have hearts to feel and sympathize with those who are hurried away to prison, sometimes to death. And let me say here, my dear brother officers, that we have offentimes met before; oftentimes to pay our last respects to these who have been called upon to lay down their armor and take their place under the side of the valley. I thought as I was a tiling here of a case that occurred not even a later. stand. Let me ask you now, as we are about to sep-state, and, as our reverend brother asys, we may never meet again, let me ask you what is our arewer sale, and, as our feverend order says, we may hever meet again, let me sak you what is our answer to the great question? Is your answer this: "I will arise and go to my father." Are you ready to set out to they and serve the Lord-to make that your portion? Are you ready to go, or not. We shall all alsewer this question mest assuraity. In the first place I said to myself that I didn't feel like going to the judgment without extending to you an invitation to go with me. Let me ask here are you ready to day; shall it he said of you and me that we are on the road to win? Let me say that we have known many in this very ward. For a long while they have gone down, till at lest they are bound by the strong arm of the law, and to day they are bound by the strong arm of the law, and to day they are clothed in the zebra-cloth. So theny he wish us, we may go a lorg time, but at last an indirect of which all us to judgment, and we shall be met at last as the angel met the prophet of the Lorg when he told him the carse I state, as that we cannot turn aside. On, has the Lord so deal with us, that we as pericence, thay it a be left out out gathered in the bubble, the onnels of eternal life, and be well counciled the life of the care of the law, and

room was completely filled, the sudience consisting chiefly of boys, with a number of their parents and

friends. The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER presided, and the meeting sas opened with the usual order of devotional erer-

cises, singing and prayer.

The Rev. Tuxonors L. Covier said that this was a very remarkable time. It seemed as if all that Christians had to do was to get alongside of an immortal soul, and they found him ready to be taken hold of, and waiting for salvation. There a number of boys had assembled, who effered to put their hearts in the hards of good people, and who asked them to love them. Youth is just the time to com mence serving the Lord. A tree cau always be well cultivated in its tender years, but when a tree gets old it is difficult and almost impossible to fix it so as to grow properly. Early life is the season in which to be pulled out of the devil's ground, and planted in Christ's garden. Faith is very easy, but very dangerous to wait for. He said that their hearts were fountains, and the natural outpourings of these fountains were impure; but if they would come to Christ, their hearts would be made pure. He remembered reading in his youth, in the life of Na.

ings of these fountains were impure: but if they would come to Christ, their hearts would be made pure. He remembered reading in his youth, in the life of Nathan Dickerman of Boston, how at 8 years of age he had served the Lord, and died in the happy assurance that he was going home to heaven. Paul used to love Timothy more especially because Timothy loved Christ when a child.

WM. E. Donger, esq., made a brief address to the children, describing the difference between being sorry for sin and being sorry on account of sin.

The Rev. R. M. HATTIELD said that he could sympathize with the parents and friends who had brought the boys together, and who were solicitous on behalf of conversion. He was afraid that parents do not ordinarily pray for their children as they ought. He supposed he would sheek some if he should say that not a tow parents are even unwilling to have their children navily pray for their children as they ought. He supposed he would shock some if he should say that not a low parents are even unwilling to have their children converted at all. But he did not believe there was a boy present who thought that he would be better off and happier by being wicked than by following Jesus, who loved little children. He referred to some of the sins of youth, particularly disobedience to parents, assuring them that a time of recompense would come. He related the anecdote of the lexicographer, Dr. John on, who, when a boy, had refused to accompany his father to the market place during a fair, and how is subsequent years, after his father was dead, the remembrance of the occasion rushed in upon his memory and made him unhappy even a when a man. He related also the story of a minister who was once preaching to the inmates of a prison, each prisoner being in his cell, and not in sight of the speaker. While speaking, he asked all who had been confined there because they had obeyed their parents to rap on the doors of their cells (they not being allowed to speak.) He paused, and all was silent. He then reversed the question, "How many are here because they disobeyed their parents." and the long conidor resounded with the raps upon the cell doors! To illustrate how happy religion could make a little boy, he told of a young English chimpey-sween. "a The acrows of the mind.

"The sorrows of the mind Be banished from this place," &c.

Be banished from this place," So.

He assured them that it was easier to accept Christ now than it would be when they grew old, for they row had fewer sizs, their hearts were not so hardened, and had habits had not been formed. He was afraid that parents did not sympathize with the solicitations of their children as much as they ought. He concluded by a-king all who wanted to be Christians and would like an interest in the prayers of God's people. to manifest the same by holding up their hands. Quite a large number held up their hands. He then charged them to remember what they had done.

After he concluded, prayer was offered by one of the

After he concluded, prayer was one red by one of the older boys present.

The Rev. Dr. Mansh asked the boys whether they would like to meet there again next Saturday. In response, every boy in the room held up his hand for the continuance of the "Boys" Union Meeting." Mr. the continuance of the "Boys" Union Meeting.

Harr, the gentleman who had charge of the sing announced the parting hymn,

"Here we suffer grief and pain," i.e.,
which was sung with considerable enthusiasm.

Wantsh protounced the benediction, and the boys went home. The creeting throughout was one of no little novelty and interest. At the time when the boys requested to be prayed for, several parents present appeared to be greatly affected and shed tears.

BARTISM .- On Sunday evening fourteen persons nine women and five men, were baptized at the Stanton street Baptist Church. There were three married couples included in the number baptized. The church was filled with a large congregation, and many urable to gain admission were forced to go away di-

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The religious interest now prevailing through the country having become an element of the news of the day, it will not be out of place to discuss in a daily newspaper some of the bearings of this extraordinary state of things on the healthful tone of the community. This I prepose to do, avoiding as well the over-sauguine impulse of religious zeal on the one hand, as the cold incredulity of the worldly mind on the other.

And, first : I am not of the number of those who hold that because a great ultimate good is to be attained, such a movement of the minds of men is wholly free from evil consequences; and it believes us to pre vent, and as far as possible guard against such conse-

Second: For the accomplishment of any great moral or religious reform, it is the natural order of things that a tone of feeling should exist which, as compared with the ordinary state of mind, may be deemed on husiasm, and by those who are unmoved, will be decounced as fanatical. It will be found that great rev outions have always been preceded by this intensity of feeling, and we may properly consider it a healthful impulse, necessary to maintain the vigor and perseverance of effort which the occasion demands.

I hope not to be understood as in any manner derogating from the sacred character of the deep carnest. ness now pervading the mind of our whole community-It is undeniable that a power greater than that of man ould alone have produced what we witness; but we have to deal with human modes of thought, and the great change now being wrought will be in accordance ith principles to which our moral nature is subject.

Third . It has been said by a popular minister of a depondination having little sympathy with revivals, that irreligion in the religious community was the cause of the present revival, and that what we see is a spas medic effort to recover a natural condition. This was said in a derogatory sense, but we may appropriate truth wherever we meet with it, and there is some truth in this remark. There has been irreligion in the Church itself. There has been an attempt to bring religious profession into amity with the world. The old land marks had been broken down. It had even be come a popular dectrine in the Church that it was easy to be a Christian, that it was not necessary to give up a worldly mind, but only to add to it the respectable character of membership in the visible Church of God. And what has been the consequence? The worldly spirit has of course predominated, and it has sought for prominence in the Church by estentation religious observance. Hence has there supervened a low estimate of the inner cultivation of the Christian life, while there has been all the pride of preeminence which the natural heart craves alove all things.

Yet have there been some who were faithful in the milist of these solf-waters. Had there not been we sould have been God-forsaken.

But to the thoughtful mind it has been long evident that some great event was about to be ushered in There has been a more intense spirit of plety in the

vading the secret heart of the whole community, till has finally appeared before us in the spects in of an entire people scientily turning their thoughts to God; and this has been without any sudden or violent ock. In the figurative larguage of the Scriptures, has not come to us in the earthquake or fire, but in the

conn carnestones has, by an unseen power, been per still, small voice that speaks to the consciences of men and it behooves us reverently to listen to the message

which it brings.

[In one respect the present revival is without proce ent. The great awakening of 1740 was mainly the effect, or at least the sequence of preaching. Whitfield stirred multitudes by his fervid and impetuous appeals, but now there seems to have been first a latent serious nest, which became gradually developed until it be name observed that it prevailed throughout the land. Religious meetings became more frequent; but those assemblies have exhibited the same tone of calm but deep interest, without the spasmodic and irregular ex pression which has generally been seen in times of great religious interest.

Voluntary prayer and exhortation, needing to be re stricted in time so as to give to a larger number a participation in the services, has been found sufficient t sustain daily meetings held week after week, while he number of such meetings has been multiplying and the interest still increasing. The tone of feeling is grave, subdued, and expressed by silence and tear ven more than by speech.

Many reflections crowd upon my mind while witness ing the scene Low passing before us. We naturally hall it as the harbinger of great and lasting good. It will at least, I trust, bring up the Christian character to higher standard and by a steady consistency of life make a line of separation between the true and the

Much will depend upon the wisdom and discretion of those who shall have the responsibility of instructing and directing the minds of those who are newly awakened, and in that respect I have some suggestions to make if there should be any token that they will be

THE RECENT FATAL BLASTING CAS-

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest, at the nouse corner of Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue, on the body of Mary Ann Hughes, the little girl about 11 years of age who died from the effects of injuries received on Thursday last, in consequence of a piece of rock, weighing nearly one hundred pounds, which had been thrown from a blast exploded in that neighborlood, falling through the roof of the house upon and fracturing her skull. According to the evidence elicited before the Coroner, the most criminal reckless ness in blasting rocks had been permitted by Michael Green, the contractor: Patrick Reed, foreman, and the blaster, Patrick Sheridon. Almost daily these men were openly disregarding the law in relation to blasting, and, by so doing, placing in imminent peril the lives of several families residing in that immediate vicinity. They were expostulated with, to no purpose, and the dangerous work proceeded till the unfortunate girl was crushed to death. One of the witnesses testified that on speaking to the foreman about the danger attending the blasts, that individual told him "they could not, and would not cover the blasts," when the blaster remarked that if the landlord of the witness would come and "make it all right," they would pay attention to the warnings received fro witness). The impression appears to be that street and other contractors do not, in scarcely a single instance, comply with the law as to covering and making safe their blasts. If the police would do their duty in such cases, and the criminal magistrates inflict the extreme punishment of the law upon this class of offenders, the dangerous practice could be stopped. The following is a copy of the most important testimony taken before the Coroner and the Jury :

Amos Travis, residing at the corner of Sixth avenue the tereman told me they were in the habit of biastic blasts, and the biaster told me if I would send my landord then and if he would make it all right, they would attend to what he said, I spoke to Mr. Green, the contractor; he always said he would be careful he spoke civilly to me, but neglected to have the biasts covered; I went to the Station-House and make complaint there the day on which this accident occurred I got excused from work on the Sixtheavenne Railroad, in order to go and get a warrant for these men; I was continually in four of my life; I rever asw them have a pole with a red flag on, which is the usual mode of warring persons; I was frequently in the habit of looking on while these persons were blastim; there was no blast went off five minutes previous to the one I have allided to, from which this since came.

James V. Hynord being sworn says—I reside in Sixtheavenne between Fifty first and Fifty-second street and stove in my roof; I saked Mr. Green behave it fixed, and he did so: I was like on Thursday has and was present when the blast went off from which the stone was thrown but at this detailed. Hugher child; the covering it he blast causised of two long about five or six feet long, and not more than a foot thick; I did not see any other covering; If no gift at the time that I was not sufficient covering; Mr. Green was present and erossed the street the same slime that I did; after the blast went of Green and the min work.

logs about five or at feet long, and not once that a very did not see any other covering; I thought at the time: that it was not sufficient covering; Mr. Green was present and strossed the street the same time that I did; after the blast went off Mr. Green and the mem went across the street and looked at the blast, at then some person came up and said that a child was killed, whereupon Mr. Green or his foreman, I can not say which, said: "Boys nick up your tools and he off:" they did pick them up and leave; I am driver on the Sixth-avenue Ruilroad, and historication the manner of their going that they left so quick on account of the accident.

Mark McAvoy, being sworn, says-I was presen Mark McAvoy, being sworm, says—I was present inting the preparation of the blast on Thursday aftermoon; I saw the off, and saw the stone fall on the roof, and also ran up stairs when the accident occurred, the covering of this blast consists of three pieces of log; there were no stones on top of it; I reside in Fifey third street, between Fifth and Sixth arennes; these was were shout eight for those and fen linebes thick; from the ince the first warning was given until the blast went of was not over than one minute; they tried to blast this rock before, but only shook it; I was satisfied that the covering was not sufficient.

only shock it. I was satisfied that the covering was not sufficient; there was no simal displayed.

Catharine E. Hughes, residing on the corner of Fifty third street and Sixth at once, being duly sworn, deposes and aspa-The decreased was my daughter; on Thursday last, about 5:50 o'clock p. m., I was standing with decreased by the window in the kutchen, on the second floor in the rear of the house, when I heard a cresh like cannons sounding, and saddinly a large stone fell through the roof of our house into the room where we stood, striking decreased on the head and knock ing fer insensible, the nextra and dust from the flooring presented my seeing her for the moment; I cried out, and in a few mirries as everal people cume in, physiciats also came and attended the decreased until she died; for six weeks past we have been in danger of our lives from the people blasting in the neighborhood; the blast from which the stone came into my room came from Firty second street and Sixth avecase.

This cloud the tentimony, and the case was given to

This closed the testimony, and the case was given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict as follows:

"That the said Mary And Hughes came to her death by former of the skull and other injuries, caused by a stone coming format at the corner of Fifty-record street and Mathameter.

On the rendition of this verdict, Green and Reed, who had been previously apprahended by the Twenty second Precinct Pulice, were required to give boads in \$1 000 each to answer the charge of manslaughter, hould the Grand Jury find indictments against them. Sherisen, the blaster, has taket fright and fled to parts atknown. Below will be found a copy of the law outling the blasting of rocks, which has been violated by the defectants in this case with such fatal consequerces:

SECTION 1.07. In all cases of binaring rocks or stones within the City of New York, south of a line drawn account to list the division of New York, south of a line drawn account the list of 10 feet bottlerily of Eighty sint acres, as head before thing it shad be securely covered with all timbers of not less than four toches their ten inches wide, and ten feet long each, to be placed over and around each charact and to be held in place by at least 20 pc. in a class stone pixel on top of them.

SEC. 1.108. Three minutes matter before firing the blacts should be also be a supercurrent place within twenty-five feet of the class, but a complemous place within twenty-five feet of the limit, set it a complemous place within twenty-five feet of the country of the count

CITY ITEMS.

The weather yesterday was delightful, and the even ing, under the radiance of the full-orbed meon, was giverously beautiful. March fulfills the 'proverbcomes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb.

INDIAN LECTURE.-Col. Bruce lectured last even ing, in Hope Chapel, to an audience of about a hundeed, on the nationality of the Indians of the North-

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.-The last lecture of the series was delivered before the New-York Historical Secrety, last evening, by the Hon. Wm. C. Alexande of New Jetsey, on the "Influence of Letters and libral culture over the Fortuses of our Republic."

Mr. Mil BURN's LECTURE.-The lecture which was to have been delivered by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, last evening, at Clinton Hall, on "Alexander Hamil-

The second lecture of the series "On the East," under the direction of the American Geographical Society, will be delivered this evening according to the advertisement in another column. The lecturer will be the Rev. Wm. M. Thomson, who has resided in Northern Syria for 25 years.

A company of about forty children, and boys averaging from 11 to 16 years old, left the city yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen, from the Children's Aid Society. They were neat looking and happy, having had a comfortable outfit. Another large party leaves to-day from the same Society, under the care of C. C. Tracy, who continues his operations prosperously in the West. Of yesterday afternoon's party the greater part were boys out of employment, and one of them was overheard saying that he would have been compelled to turn pickpocket to keep himself from starving, if the chance had been lost of going westward.

COMPARATIVE TABLE EXPENSES. - A purveyor of arge boarding-house in this city gives us a statement from his books, showing the following facts in regard to the cost of living in this city during the past eight

years. He says:
"Your table of comparative prices of beef cattle "Your table of comparative prices of beef cattle raminds me that a comparative view of the cost of furnishing a table might be interesting. The increase from 1850 to 1853 was 20 per cent. From 1850 to 1857, was 50 per cent—making 70 per cent in seven years. The present rate is 27 per cent less than last year at this time, when the highest point was reached. I have made this from my books, and it is as near perfect as such statistics can be."

Yet it appears that the present rate is is 53 per cent higher then it was in 1850, and we should indee that

higher than it was in 1850; and we should judge that the rate of house rent was full one-third higher now than then. Clothing and house-furnishing articles range in comparative coat with the table experses. The expense of living in a plain, economical way in New-York may be set down at about \$500 a tesd for each member of a small family.

THE ALLEGED DIFFICULTY ON THE SHIP EMPIRE STATE .- We are assured by the owners of the ship Empire State that no difficulty occurred on board that vessel on Friday night, and that the story said to have been told by a sailor at the Fourth Precinct Station-House was manufactured out of whole cloth, there

POSTAGE ON CITY-DELIVERY LETTERS AND PAPERS. -To settle several disputed points about city-delivery letters, we are furnished with the following letter from the Postmaster, which we commend every person who receives letters by the carriers to cut out and preserve or future reference: "Post-Office, New-York City, March 29.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

"Sin: In reply to your inquiry about the rates of city postage, I have to say:
"All letters that come by mail, if delivered by the carriers, are charged two cents, payable to the carrier. The two cent delivery postage cannot be paid by putting two blue starps on the letter, with the red stamp, when the letter is mail.d.

ting two blue stamps in the letter, with the red stamp, when the letter is mailed.

"All city letters dropped in the City Post Office without stamps, will be charged two cents when delivered by carriers. If such letters have two blue etsups, no charge will be made by the carrier. With one stamp, one cent will be collected.

"Lotters dropped in any of the letter-boxes about town, "thout stamps, are charged two cents when delivered. If letters in added to be delivered through the boxes in this office have one stamp, they are delivered without further charge.

"Letters dropped in any of the Post-Office stations are treated the same as those dropped in the Post-Office.

Office.
"It is not required that city drop letters should be

prepaid.

'The weight of a city dolivery letter or packet is rot considered. Newspapers and pamphlets are charged one half cent each, as a carrier's fes.

" ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster." Mr. Fowler also says, in relation to our suggestion that carriers sometimes collect (so it is charged) two cents, notwithstanding the letter has two blue stamps; "I am happy to give you what is desired. If you know or hear of an instance where a city letter is pre paid by two blue stamps, and a fee is collected by the carrier, please inform me, that the guilty party may be properly dealt with.

Persons who have complained to us about these overcharges, will please govern themselves accordingly, and their grievances will be redressed speedily.

A FAMILY JAR, AND ALL ABOUT A GAME OF CARDS. A few evenings since, John McLaughlin and Dennis O'Copnell, who married sisters, engaged in a game of "Seven Up" or "High, Low, Jack," at their residence. No 143 Mulberry street. In consequence of frequent potations, their visual organs became somewhat obscured, and a quarrel ensued relative to the number of "tricks" one or the other had taken. Big Irish fists finally turned up "trumps," and the combatsuts, each holding a good "pair," went at it in good earnest. Their wives also took a hand in, and the playing was continued vigorously five or ten minutes, when John failed to "follow suit," playing instead a Leavy club, loaded at one end with lead. this weapon he succeeded in making game, and lett Dennis lying senseless upon the floor. From the blow Dennis received upon the head he was laid up several days, and is still coufined to his bed. His wife, fearing the result of the injury, made complaint before Justice Weish at the Tombs, and John was yesterday arrested and committed to prison, where he can have an opportunity of studying how to be more skillful in conducting his next game of cards.

ATTEMET TO THEOW A WATCHMAN OVERBOARD -Yesterday morning two thieves boarded the schoozer Eclipse, lying at the foot of Rivington street, East River, with a view of entering the cabin and stealing such acticles of value as might come in their way The rescals were cautiously picking their way to ward the cabin when they were discovered by the private watchman, who immediately tackled them. A prolonged strongle ensued, in the course of which the thieves dragged the watchman to the vessel's side and attempted to throw him overbroad, but being a nowerful man he released bimself from their clutches, when the raicals sought to escape by flight. They were pursued, however, by the watchman, who, with the secietar ce of two policemen of the Thirteenth Precinct. eventually overhauled ore of them and locked him no n the Station-House. The fellow gave his name as Peter Aller, and was recognized as a notorious thief. The other fellow, who was recognized as Bob Smith, a wellknown tilef managed to evade his pursuers by deling into a dark alley. Smith is a graduate of the Publicationy, and but recently left the Island.

ANATHER STABLES AFFAIR.—Abou 11 o clock on Builday night a difficulty occurred to the lager-heer sticon kept by a German named Newmann, in Forty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and in the course of the row a man named Noll received three stabs, which will beyond foult prove istal. Noil, it appears, was sitting quiesly at a table drinking a mag of lager, when a man named Stephen Surling appeared as the door of the saloon and teck.

The City Raithoads.—A report from the President of the City Raithoads.

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The City Raithoads.—A report from the Special Scale of the City Raithoads.

Th

seed to him. Not arese from his seat and went toand Suring, when the latter drew from his pocket lurge knife and stabbed his victim three times, once on the scalp, once is the face, and once in the fleshy part of the right arm. The unfortunate man fell upon the floor, crying "I'm stabbed." Surfing attempted to escape, but was surrounded by Noll's friends, was kept him prisoner until the arrival of Officer Watson, when the desperado was taken into custody and looked up in the Ninetcenth Precinct Station-House for the emainder of the night. The accused was pesterday morning sent before Justice Brownell, at the Pourt District Police Court, and held for examinanation

THE LATE ARSON CASE IN THIRTT-SIXTH STREET. The examination in the case of Gustavas Ludwig. arged with setting fire to a tenement-house in the apper part of the city, mention of which has beretofore seen made in THE TRIBUNE, was concluded yesterday afternoon by Fire-Marshal Baker, and Justice Kelly committed the accused to prison to answer the charge. The counsel for lowing having set forth the ples of insanity, the Dist. Attorney has ordered Dr. Covil, physician at the City Prison, to examine the accused as to his present setate of mind, and report as an early. day.

day, charged with breaking into the slaughter house of Nathaniel Hersch, No. 500 Fourth street, and steding therefrom \$200 worth of hides. Justice Bronnes committed him to answer the charge.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sale of real estate was made vesterday at the Merchapts' Exchange by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: Four-story brick ! and lot No. 177 East Twenty-fourth street, 25,98.9.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAT .- On Friday last, a train consisting of locomotive with baggage and three pas-senger cars attached, was run on the Housatonic Rese by Mr. Walter Sterling, engineer, from Pittsfield to Bridgeport, 114 miles, with a single cord of wood.

> IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Just received from

BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY

President BUCHANAN. Vice President Banckynaiogs,

> Secretaries Toccay, Cone, Brack and Thompson;

Sepators HINTER, SLIDELL TOOMES, WILSON, SEWARD, MAS

HALE and BELLY Gov. WALKER: The Hon. Mesers. One, CLay and STEPRES.

Lord Naries, Baron Storcat, Sir WM. GORE OUSLEY, and Count DE SARTIGES;

Major Res McCullough, Col. Jack Haves,

and a large number of national celebrities. The above are on exhibition at BRADY's GALLARIES, No. 38

Broadway, and the attention of the public is respectfully in sited. [Advertisement.]

An IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH of Musanu
has been added to the collection at
BRADY'S GALLERINA,
Nos. 200 and 350 Broadway

HATS FOR EVERYBODY.-KNOX has a dezen

ifferent styles of Har to accommodate the wants of his customers, and the individual who cannot be suited at his establishment must be remarkably difficult to please. He has no oid stock on land, but everything is fresh, closant, stylish and attractive. Frice as nound, only four dollars. Old, young, grave and gay, though patronize KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Futton.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP—Invested by Gre. Savenzes, A.D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, has never been equated for producing the keepest possible edge to a meer. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufactures, J. & Savenzes, store No. 7 Astor Uters.

Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self-sayled Autists, whose only object and highest ambition to rain, whose only report and highest ambition to rain, whose only recommendation is a giarit a deventment, compound of innerance pretention and falsehood. Dr. HARTLEY is the only acknowledged Autist in the United States, and his institution for the exclusive and successful treatment of affections of the Fau stands or emiserably in advance of any, either in Amortica of Fortpe. No. 26 St. Mark-place. Consultation such users ing from 9 to 1 o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Ningara Falls, Suspension Bridge, sud favorite Views of New-York, Hudson River, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and select points round about the busy world, selling at reduced cost at Holmes's Portrait Gallery, No. 259 Brushway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The beautiful play of the FLOWIRS OF THE FOREST will be performed at this layorite theater To Night, with the great Jessia Baowa, all for the benefit of Miss Hathawar. Apply early for places.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. -This astonish ingly apopular American drams, full of beauty, full of taste, ever flowing with humor, and overpoweringly in teresting—is agitating the whole community. It appeals directly to the bosoms of the public, and at the same time makes you weap with sympality and length with merriment. It attracts the most inordinate crowds. Oo early to Bankum's Museum, and see it, either this ATTERNOON or this EVENING.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. -- The Democratic City Convention, to nominate certain officers to be voted for at the ensuing election, met at Tammany Hall, in York street, yesterday afternoon, Wm. M. Parks, esq., President, in the chair. After the call of delegates by

Wards, the following nominations were made: Justice of the Peace, Fourth District Oconor L. Por.
City Transver. David C. Altrus
Auditor. Jons T. Ruscik.

Several ballots were bad for Controller, but as there was an evident determination with some of the delaeater not to nominate the Convention adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock. Stephen A. Dodge and Wm. T. Mills had the highest number of votes

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS .- The following nominations were made in the Fourth Ward last evening Alderman, Peter G. Taylor: Supervisor, R. R. Story; Constable, Alex. Cashow.

ADJOURNED. - The eighteen persons arrested by the color of the Fifth Precinct on Sunday morning, having been found in the house No. 119 Fourth street at the me the descent was made upon it by the police, were brought before Justice Allen yesterday afternoon, when their counsel moved for the discharge of all but Mr. Jarvis, on the ground that they were mere specieters and had nothing to do with the play further thee witnessing &. He cited the action of Mayor Tiemana of New-York in support of his motion, and stated that t was his (Mayor Tiemant's) custom to discharge the parties found in the house, holding only those who were principals or kept the gaming house or table. The Justice stated that he would prefer to have the case a journed until some future time, in order that he neight inform himself of the law touching the case, and would therefore adjourn a further examination until Pri day afternoon, at 21 o'clock.

THE WORKS.—In the Common Council last evening, Ald. Shaw introduced the following resolution relative to the last report of the Water Commissioners in reference to the alteration in the plan of coast uction of the conduit from Baisely's Pond:

Resolved That the Water Commissioners are respectfully solicited to furnish the Common Gennell with information is resistion to the proposed change of the canal cast of Baisely's Pond, and whether such change of the canal cast of Baisely's Pond, and whether such change is essential in their opinion to make a perfect work and any other information that has Water Commissioners places to furnish this Common Council in relation to the progress of the construction of the Water Works for suppaying the city with water. The resolution was adopted.

THE CITY RAILROADS .- A report from the President